THE
# North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

**Terms of Advertising in the Standard.**

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

**ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,**
**Counsellor and Attorney at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 3, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

**JAMES J. IREDELL,**
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

**WINSTON & CLARKE,**
**Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

**Law Copartnership.**
**MILLER AND ROGERS,**
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
**A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.**
**Wholesale Grocers,**
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,*
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Re d & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

**LEWIS & KING,**
**Commission Merchants,**
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

**KADER BIGGS & CO.,**
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,*
**Norfolk, Va.**
*References*—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

**Texas Real Estate Brokerage,**
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
**RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
*City of Austin, Texas.*
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

**W. P. ELLIOTT,**
**General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,**
**WILMINGTON, N. C.**
February 10, 1854. 24—swly.

**JOHN B. BYNUM,**
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
JACKSON, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

**ANDREW J. STEDMAN,**
**Attorney at Law,**
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsboro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

**DONNANS & JOHNSTON,**
**Grocers and Commission Merchants,**
PETERSBURG, VA.

**DONNAN & Co.,**
**General Commission Merchants,**
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

**WILLIAM LEA,**
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
Will give special attention to the sale of
**Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.**
*At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,*
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

**JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,**
**Commission and Forwarding Merchant,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

**GROCERIES.**—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

**WANTED.** A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.
☞ None but sober men need apply.
Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

**Hosiery, Gloves, &c.**
OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.
E. L. HARDING.
March 30, 1855. 37—
Register and Post copy.

**DOCUMENTS.**—WE HAVE A FEW COPIES OF the documents printed for the last Legislature, in two large volumes, a copy of which will be sent free of postage on the receipt of $4.
HOLDEN & WILSON.
April 23, 1855. 44—

**FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.**—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855. 50—

# Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY JUNE 20, 1855. No. 60

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

**THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.**—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

**DOBBIN HOUSE,** HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.
Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.
It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.
In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.
Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.
Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

**WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.**—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

**NORTH CAROLINA** made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

**A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDI**ting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

**PREPARATION FOR THE FALL WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR.** Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| French Black Dress and Frock Coats, | $18 to 35 |
| English " " " " | 14 to 20 |
| American and German " " | 6 to 15 |

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Caslmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

**LEATHER FOR SPRING** SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated.
Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

**FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREEN**ING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

**A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE.** Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St
mber 23, '54. E. RUFFIN. 1—swtf.

**Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.**
**EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr.,** HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

**A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.** The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

**P. F. PESCUD,**
**WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,**
**Raleigh, N. C.,** IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

**PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.**—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually*, at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

**10,000 FANS.**—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

**PERFUMERY.**—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —89

**NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| CHARLES E. JOHNSON, | WM. W. HOLDEN, |
| WM. D. HAYWOOD, | WM. D. COOKE, |
| JAMES F. JORDAN, | R. H. BATTLE, |
| QUINTON BUSBEE, | WM. H. JONES, |
| H. W. HUSTED, | F. C. HILL, |
| WM. H. MCKEE, | SEATON GALES. |
| CHARLES B. ROOT. | |

OFFICERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney.*
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

**GREENSBOROUGH** MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

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All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

**GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.** This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

**5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land** FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.**
*Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.*

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

**NEW BOOKS.**—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

**NEW BOOKS.**—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redelyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

**FISH! FISH!**—W. H. PUTNEY HAS JUST RECEIVED, at the Fish and Provision Store
50 Barrels No. 1 Salt Shad; and
200 do. No. 1 N. C. Cut Herrings,
which he will sell cheap for cash or barter for Bacon, Lard or Flour.
He also has for sale nice articles of Bacon Hams, Lard, Flour,—indeed, most all the articles usually kept in a Provision Store.
Country Produce received for storage and sold on Commission. W. H. PUTNEY.
May 15, 1855. 51—tf.

**ENGINEERING.**

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
**Machinery of Every Description.**
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

**THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.**
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.
THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of February and 1st of September.
TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.
REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

**The Rev. John Cumming's Works.**
CUMMING'S APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES, OR LECtures on the Book of Revelation—1st and 2d series.
Cumming's Prophetic Studies, or Lectures on the Book of Daniel.
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| Lectures on the Seven Churches, | 1 vol. 12 mo. |
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| The Daily Life, | " " |
| Voices of the Dead, | " " |
| Voices of the Day, | " " |
| Voices of the Night. | " " |

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 5, 1855. 31—

**EMBRIODERIES,**
***EMBROIDERIES!!!***
**OUR OWN IMPORTATION.**
**We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh,** and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
***Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes,***
***And Dress Gooods.***
**Gents. Attention! Attention!!**
Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
**Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,**
And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town
**REMEMBER AND CALL!!**
☞ *Two doors above E

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

### DISCUSSION IN NORTHAMPTON.

Col. Paine addressed the people of Northampton on Monday of our June Court, and Dr. Shaw, his competitor, not being present, Mr. Ed. Conigland of Halifax replied. As a very partial and improper report of the discussion has been published in the Murfreesboro' Gazette, it is but just to Mr. C., and the Democrats of this county, that another report should be made. We desire to do justice to both speakers, and report the following, as embodying substantially what was said on both sides:—Col. Paine opened the discussion by announcing himself the candidate of the American Party, for Congress. Spoke at length of the unparallelled success of his party against all other parties in the country, and made up the remainder of his speech against Foreigners and Catholics. He quoted from his documents, (which as far as we could see, consisted of a small bundle of newspapers,) elaborately, the opinions of Washington and Jefferson against Foreigners, and sundry acts of the Catholic Church, against Catholics. He warned the people of the *danger* of foreign influence and imigration, and the *despotism* of the Catholic Church, and argued the necessity of political interference.

At the conclusion of Col. P.'s speech, Mr. Conigland was loudly called for by the Democrats, to reply. He felt a delicacy in doing so, being both a naturalized citizen and a Catholic, but with noble bearing responded to the call. He commenced by saying that he was an Irishman by birth, and a Catholic in religion, but that he was not ashamed of the land of his birth, and could give a reason for the faith that was in him. He said however, he had made this the land of his adoption—had married and settled his home, and his interests being in every way identified with the interests of the country, he stood ready at all times to defend and protect it as a good citizen should do. Mr. C. is reported in the Gazette as having said "that he was an Irishman by birth, but was proud to say that he was a Roman Catholic." We deny the report, and appeal to the justice of all present to contradict it.

With the preliminary remarks above, Mr. Conigland took up the points made by Col. Paine in order. He commented earnestly upon the Colonel's claim of *success* for his party, and alluded eloquently, and most happily, to the brilliant Democratic victory in Virginia, as a set off; which, by the way, the Colonel passed over in silence. He next made an able argument in defence of the rights of naturalized citizens, and quoted from *authentic works* the opinions of Washington and Jefferson, to show that they did not entertain the opinions imputed to them by the Colonel; that they were opposed to foreign influence, and foreigners intermedling with the affairs and people of our country, but not opposed to imigration and naturalization; thus showing that these great men never had any sympathy or opinions in common with the "Know Nothings" of this day. Mr. C. is reported farther in the Gazette, as having "entered into a regular defence of the Roman Catholic religion, at the same time charging on the Protestant cause." This is not correct. He declared emphatically, that he did not desire to engage in religious discussion, and after simply announcing this faith, he entered ir to a "defence" of the Catholics, as citizens, and not as religionists, and made no farther "charge" upon Protestants, than simply to challenge a contrast between the loyalty of Catholic and Protestant citizens. In this connection he made a beautiful and pathetic allusion to Judge Gaston. In reply to a charge of Colonel Paine's, that the Catholic church was associated with despotism, Mr. C. was drawing a contrast between some of the despotic governments of Europe, which are Protestants, and some governments which are Catholic, when he was interrupted and closed the debate. It is reported that Mr. C. was "excited," while Col. P. was "mild," and that Col. P., in his rejoinder, made the "fur fly." Now all we have to say to this is, that Mr. C. is a gentleman of fine talents and warm temperament, and he always speaks with warmth on any subject. We challenge any of Col. Paine's friends, to say that he conducted himself otherwise than with propriety; and we hesitate not to say that if he could have been permitted to reply to Col. P's. rejoinder, he would have gone more than "fur" or skin deep into the Colonel. Democracy every where may be proud of such men as Edward Conigland.

JUSTICE.

For the Standard.

EDITORS STANDARD:—Some months ago you called the attention of your readers to the abolition tendencies of certain periodicals published at the North and denounced them as unworthy of Southern patronage. The vigilance of the Southern press should not abate in relation to this matter. The class of papers mostly read by the masses of our people is family weeklies, neutral in politics, well filled with miscellaneous matter, and come at low prices. Many Northern papers, professing to be of this sort, have a very large circulation in the Southern States, and some of them lose no opportunity of treating contemptuously Southern men and institutions, while the acts of abolitionists are noticed with praise or passed over without comment.

We have good family papers published in the Southern States which would, in a great measure, take the place of Northern prints of the kind if they were known; but they are not sufficiently distributed among our post offices to bring them to the notice of the public.

The last winter a club composed of some twelve or fifteen gentlemen of my neighborhood, who had for some length of time been subscribers to the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, became dissatisfied with the abolition proclivities of that sheet and desired to take a Southern family paper in its place. The Postmaster wrote to different points at the South for papers as specimens but none were received.—The club waited a month when a part of the gentlemen composing it renewed their subscriptions to the Post, assigning as a reason that though they disliked the paper, they must have some miscellaneous reading for their families and took this in preference to none.

Subscriptions are generally made in the beginning of the year, and if the Editors of Southern family Weeklies will put their club prices at $1,25 for 10, and $1 for 20 subscribers, and $2 for a single copy which is customary at the North—keep their paper well filled with miscellaneous matter—their sheet of the full size of Northern papers of the kind, and in the month of December of each year will send specimens to every Post Office in the South, at which their papers are not known, they will soon have large subscriptions and will supplant every vile abolition sheet which comes to us in the disguise of neutral family papers.

If these prices will not pay there are capital and patriotism enough in the South to sustain the papers. Let companies or associations be formed for that object as is done at the north. It is the most effectual way of reaching the masses and inculcating sound views and unity of action in regard to Southern institutions, and instead of diminishing it would greatly increase the circulation of other Southern papers; for in the course of many years experience I have noticed that if a man could be induced to take one paper, his thirst for information increased, and he was pretty certain to increase the number of his subscriptions. SOUTHERNER.

June 6th, 1855.

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Hon. T. L. Clingman was in our village a few days since, on his way from Rutherford to Cherokee County Court. From all we can learn he is much stronger in the counties East of the Mountains than he was two years ago. Among the people everywhere there is a deep and settled abhorrence of the secret political society which is striving to get possession of the Government. This feeling will be expressed on the first Thursday in August by the triumphant re-election of Thomas L. Clingman—a man who entertains no principles which he is afraid to avow before the people.

Mr. Clingman addressed a very large assembly at Rutherfordton on Monday of last week. He is much stronger in old Rutherford than ever.

*Asheville News.*

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HARNETT COUNTY.—The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the new county of Harnett was in session during the present week. It is now settled, we learn, that Summerville is to be the county site, the Court having accepted a donation of 100 acres of land at that place for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings thereon. The Court directed the borrowing of $10,000 to build a Jail and Court House.—*Fay. Car.*

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Delegates assembled in a preliminary meeting at the Court-house at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, when upon motion of Geo. S. Stevenson, Esq., Council B. Wood, of Craven, was appointed Chairman, and on motion of I. Disosway, Esq., Benj. Askew, Esq., of Jones, was made Secretary.

Upon a call of the Chairman, the following gentlemen reported themselves.

*Wayne*—Lewis Whitfield, B. H. Smith, John S. Wooten, Dr. S. Murphy, D. C. Carrington, W. S. Barclift.

*Lenoir*—Shadrac Wooten, J. P. Wooten, Council Wooten, Wm. Robinson.

*Pitt*—Thos. C. Nelson, Jno. H. Smith, Levi Dawson, Wm. K. Delany, Wm. L. Cherry, M. D. Cherry, Henry W. Brown, Wm. Dawson, Wyatt M. Brown, B. C. Pierce.

*Beaufort*—B. M. Selby, B. F. Harding, W. C. Judson, A. C. Latham, John E. Leggett, John B. Ross, John R. Carmer, James F. Clark.

*Jones*—Daniel Perry, Elijah Perry, John A. McDaniel, Benj. Askew, E. B. Isler, Rich'd Oldfield, Wm. P. Ward, Franklin Foy, Wm. Pollock, Egbert W. Haywood, Nathan Foscue, Thos. Maids, G. W. Hutson.

*Onslow*—Thos. R. Wilson, J. A. Averitt, Josiah Smith.

*Carteret*—J. F. Bell, Robert Hancock, J. W. Bell, W. V. Geoffroy, S. S. Duffy.

*Greene*—A. D. Speight, Wm. A. Darden.

*Craven*—Hardy B. Lane, Lacy Phillips, H. C. Wood, Henry C. Jones, Chas. Kelly, David Y. Fisher, Council B. Wood, I. Disosway, Geo. S. Stevenson, Edw'd. G. Hall, B. F. Tucker, R. N. Taylor, Moses W. Jarvis, Wm. G. Singleton, Thos. S. Singleton, Hardy B. Lane, jr., Elisha Colbert, Raymond Castix, J. W. Gaskill, W. Bryan, F. P. Backus, Z. Slade, J. H. Muse, Wm. V. Barrow.

On motion of Wm. Robinson, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair to report permanent officers of this Convention.

The Chairman appointed the following persons, viz:

Wm. P. Ward, of Jones.
I. Disosway, of Craven.
Alexander Latham, of Beaufort.
Rob't Hancock, of Carteret.
John Wooten, of Lenoir.

On motion of I. Disosway, the following gentlemen were appointed committee on resolutions:

Wm. Robinson, of Lenoir.
H. C. Jones, of Craven.
Lewis Whitfield, of Wayne.
Arthur A. Speight, of Greene.
Nathan Foscue, of Jones.
James F. Clark, of Beaufort.
W. K. Delany, of Pitt.
Josiah F. Bell, of Carteret.
John A. Averitt, of Onslow.

On motion of Geo. S. Stevenson, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment.

The Committee to report permanent officers for this Convention reported as follows:

*For President:*
COUNCIL WOOTEN, of Lenoir.

*For Vice Presidents:*
LEVI DAWSON, of Pitt.
H. B. LANE, of Craven.
E. B. ISLER, of Jones.
W. A. DARDEN, of Greene.

*For Secretaries:*
BENJ. ASKEW, of Jones.
W. S. BARCLIFT, of Wayne.
J. R. CARMER, of Beaufort.

Wm. Robinson, Chairman of committee on resolutions, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The time has again arrived for the Democracy of North Carolina to review and re-affirm those eternal first principles that have existed since the creation of man, but which were never thoroughly known, nor fully appreciated till inscribed on Washington's banner and afterwards engraved on the hearts of Americans by the pen of Jefferson, his compeers and successors; and whereas, we, a portion of that Democracy, have been delegated by our brethren of the Second Congressional District to re-affirm those principles and to nominate a candidate to represent the District in the next House of Representatives of the United States; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the administration of Franklin Pierce, by its consistent adherence to principles, its firm resistance to all attempted spoliations on the Public Treasury, and its patriotic devotion to the Constitution of the country, demands and receives our hearty approval.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion, the old land marks of true Democracy, laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798-'99 should be strictly adhered to at this time by the Democratic party, and that no secret combination should prevent a *free and open* avowal of our principles, and an independent course of policy and conduct, on our part, in maintaining them.

*Resolved*, That free thought, free speech and free action are pre-eminent characteristics of free men and free governments, and that secret oath-bound societies for political purposes, amongst a free and independent people, evince the greatest distrust for the capacity of the people for proper self-government, or a conscientiousness of guilt which fears the public eye, and ought not therefore to be countenanced by independent freemen.

*Resolved*, That Americans do now rule America, and that as Americans and descendants of the sires of '76,' we recognise the principle, that all men by nature are free and equal, in the sense as used by them in the Declaration of Independence, as one of fundamental principles on which our government is based and to make any distinction between men on account of the place of their birth or their religious denomination, other than that already made by the Constitution and laws of the United States, is anti-American, anti-Christian, and anti-Republican.

*Resolved*, That in view of the fanaticism, sectional hate, local strife and religious persecution and prejudice that the old opponents of democracy are working for the purpose of galvanizing into a temporary existence, a once national and gallant, but now fallen and disorganized party, the country more than ever needs and calls for the efforts and hearty cooperation of every true friend of democratic principles, to rally to the support of the old invincible party of Jefferson, Jackson, and others, which by its national organization, its devotion to principles, and its adherence to the doctrines and precepts of the illustrious statesmen who formed our constitution, has proved itself capable and sufficient, in managing and guiding the Republic, through all of the *isms* and errors that have assailed it, from the first Hartford Convention, down to the last Galphinism attempted on its treasury.

*Resolved*, That the course of our late, able and faithful representative, Hon. Thos. Ruffin, meets our hearty and cordial approbation, and that the only objection which the enemies and opponents of Democracy urge against him, is based upon his firm adherence to the doctrine of "equal rights among equals" as one of the cardinal principles of unadulterated democracy.

*Resolved*, That the new party that has lately made its advent, and assumed shape and existence in the Union, and which is now seeking to spread its influence in the Southern States, but which received its death blow by the sterling democracy of Virginia on the 24th of May, had its origin in the Northern States, among free soilers and abolitionists, and is a system of delusion and deception, antagonistic to the principles of the constitution, destructive to civil and religious liberty, at war with the teachings of the fathers of the revolution, and expressly gotten up by desperate and unprincipled politicians, as an engine for the overthrow of the democratic party.

*Resolved*, That it is our judgment, that the action of the Know Nothing Convention of New Hampshire, and of the Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts and other northern States, in protesting against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the Kansas Nebraska bill, the fugitive slave law, and pledging themselves to oppose the admission of any more Slave States into this Union, proves them to be the true enemies of the South, and we deeply regret that a single Southern man should be found, so blind to his interest and duty, as to give open or secret aid and comfort to such an insidious foe.

*Resolved*, That the democracy of the free States have our sincere thanks for the open, noble and manly stand they have taken in defence of the constitutional rights of the South. Delusion and deception have placed them in a temporary minority, but we feel a confidence that the sober second thought of the people will, in due time, restore them to the political supremacy, of which they have been unjustly deprived.

*Resolved*, That Virginia has done her whole duty to the country and the Constitution by conquering an enemy that had supposed himself invincible, and, that animated by the same spirit, we will follow the bright example of our Virginian brethren, and, with a becoming spirit of philanthropy earnestly endeavor to welcome poor 'Sam' to a hospitable grave in North Carolina, on the first Thursday of next August.

All of which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on nominations declined to make any special report and recommended the Hon. Thos. Ruffin be nominated by acclamation, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. Averitt of Onslow moved that the following resolution be adopted by the Convention which was passed unanimously, viz:

*Resolved*, That the Goldsboro' Tribune and the other Democratic papers in this District from their efficient support to the Democratic cause, have entitled themselves to the full patronage of the Democratic party of this District.

On motion of G. S. Stevenson, ordered that the President appoint a committee of five to inform the Hon. Thos. Ruffin of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same, viz:

Dr. Murphy of Wayne, Wm. Robinson of Lenoir, John A. Averitt of Onslow, W. K. Delany of Pitt.

On motion of Wm. B. Robinson the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the President and Secretaries for the discharge of their duty.

On motion ordered that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the democratic papers of the District, and that the N. C. Standard be requested to copy.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

COUNCIL WOOTEN, *President.*

BENJ. ASKEW, W. S. BARCLIFT, J. R. CARMER. } *Secretaries.*

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[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

### FROM PHILADELPHIA.

*Sambo turning Sam out of the Council—all about Negro—Little about White Man—Every thing for Africa—Nothing for America.*

"Sambo" has eclipsed "Sam," who has not been here for some days, now, and all we hear of is "Sambo" South, and "Sambo" North. The Southern Sambo has got the better by a vote of two, of the Northern Sambo, and is driving him out of Convention in company with Sam. This is an abbreviation of what follows below.

MAJORITY REPORT.—The 31 Committee, by a vote of 17 to 14, have reported as follows:

*Resolved*, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interp se, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. That as experience has shown it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as their can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

*Resolved*, That regarding it the highest duty to avow these opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared that as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because her Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of her social system; and expressly pretermitting any expressions of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory. It is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference of Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a branch of the National Faith.

The following gendemen voted for this Report:

Judge F. H. Cone, of Geo. Judge A. F. Hopkins, Ala.
Judge R. R. Gamble, Miss. Judge T. Randall, Fla.
Judge V. Ellis, Wash., D.C. J. Cunningham, Esq., S. C.
J. L. I. McCall, Esq., Tex. W. M. Burwell, Esq., Va.
Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, Cala. Albert Pike, Esq., Ark.
Col. J. S. Williams, Ky. T. J. Lyons, Esq., N. Y.
J. H. Haughton, N. C. Neil S. Brown, Esq., Tenn.
A. H. Roby, Esq., Miss. Col. J. B. Ricaud, Md.
Delegate for Minnesota, probably.

Mr. Lyons of N. Y., alone in the free States, voted for the report.

Iowa was not represented. Minnesota Territory went with New York, as also the District of Columbia; and these with the united South carried the majority report in Committee.

MINORITY REPORT.—The minority resolution was as follows:

*Resolved*, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that effect shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

Thus "Sambo South" and "Sambo North," with their ultraisms, thus kill poor "Sam," who appears to have little or nothing to do in the Convention.

The minority report was signed by—

Ex-Gov. Johnston, Pa. N. D. Sperry, Conn.,
Thos. A. Ford, Ohio. Ex-Gov. A. Colby, N. H.,
John H. Sayward, Me., John W. Foster, Mass.,
A. Green, R. I., Joseph H. Barrett, Vt.,
Hon. Schuyler Colfax, D. E. Wood, Wis.,
Ind., M. C. elect. Rev. J. Cogshall, Mich.
W. J. Phelps, Ill.

Twelve in all. Richard B. Clement, of Del., and C. D. Deshler, of N. J., went for the first clause of the Minority Report, disapproving of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Two Ex-Governors of States—one member of Congress elect, *and the old Webster and Clay Whigs in the North, went against the majority platform.* There has been no sounder man in the Northern States than Mr. Foster, of Mass.

In the General Council, when the Resolutions were reported, Gov. Gardner, of Mass., took up the gauntlet, and declared that neither he nor his State, nor a majority of the Free States would abide by the Resolutions first reported. The party could not carry a village in Massachusetts upon them.

The union of the North has a little alarmed people—and hence it is now proposed to dilute the majority resolutions a little, and then put them through.

The Council will thus be broken in two pieces—North and South. The two "Sambos"—Southern and Northern—will have ousted "Sam," who will have to muster his clans again, exclusive of Sambo.

The *spectacle* here is curious. The Sewardites of the North have got into the Council three or four ultra Abolition men, on purpose to make mischief—and as outsiders of the Council, they have in pay two or three from New York—but especially one (not Mr. Lyons) so pro-slavery, that he is repudiated everywhere South out of South Carolina and Alabama, for over earning his pay.

Thus "Sam" is assailed by double Seward tactics—the ultra Southern "Sambo" South and New York—and the ultra "Sambo" of Massachusetts in part, Maine, and the Lake shore of Ohio and Indiana.

Poor Sam! The "Democracy" will now cut him all up, as "the Sambos" North and South have cut him to pieces, and lay him out in Northern and Southern slices. The "negro is the death of every party that touches him.

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BANK OF CLARENDON.—The new Bank chartered by the last Legislature, to be located in Fayetteville, we learn will go into operation in a month or so.—Specimens of the notes have been received for the approval of the Commissioners. One of the tenements in the Fayetteville Hotel building will be used for the present as a Banking house, and a vault is being built therein for the safe keeping of the funds.

*Fay. Car.*

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From the Augusta Const. & Rep. 30th ult.

### Large and Enthusiastic Meeting--Speeches of Messrs. Stephens, Toombs and Thomas.

An immense concourse of our citizens assembled on Monday evening at the City Hall, to hear an address from the Hon. A. H. Stephens. Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, it being announced only on that day by placards at public places, there being no papers issued Monday morning, that Mr. Stephens would address his fellow-citizens, the people turned out, en masse, to hear their distinguished and patriotic Representative. The Hall was crowded to suffocation, and hundreds were standing outside unable to get in, and clamorous for Mr. Stephens to come out on the steps. This being suggested to the speaker shortly after he opened his address, Mr. Stephens said he would acquiesce cheerfully in the general wish, and proceeded to the northern portal of the Hall. Here our citizens, to the number of two thousand, were compelled to stand on the damp ground for want of a suitable platform. Thanks are due, for the advantage, we suppose, to our Know Nothing Council, who have thus carried out this Know Nothing principle of stifling discussion. We have never seen an orator speak under such disagreeable circumstances, but we have yet to see a more patient and attentive audience. Mr. Stephens commenced his remarks by expressing his regret at being compelled to speak in the dark, for it was always his pleasure when he spoke, to look the people in the eyes. He said that he had travelled over more than half the State, in order to meet the people of Augusta to-night.

Since his communication to Mr. Thomas had been published, it had been said that the reason of his retirement from the canvass in this District, was his fear of being beaten. For himself he was afraid of nothing—of nothing under nor above the earth, but to do wrong. Of that he was afraid; of being beaten, he would'nt give a fig for a man who was not willing to be beaten in defence of what he believed to be right. He had come there then, he said, in response to various calls, to announce that he was again a candidate for Congress from this District.—Nominated, said he, not by any two-thirds rule, but here upon this stand I nominate myself for Congress from the 8th Congressional District.

Mr. Stephens was here interrupted by a deep and enthusiastic shout of approbation from the great crowd he was addressing. He continued, that this Know Nothing order had been created, it was said, for the purpose of putting down demagogues, small men, tricksters. For himself he was no trickster. Tricksters never walk in open day. They skulk in hiding places, and he warned the people to beware of leaders who resorted to the dark in order to concoct their schemes.

It had been said by some who had commented upon his letter, but none of whom had had the boldness to come out, by those who were shooting at him in the dark, that David and his adherents formed a secret organization, and that Samuel Adams and others formed a secret clique for the purpose of striking a blow for American liberty. This object of the Know Nothings was revolution. It is to overthrow the Constitution of the country; to create a religious test, when the Constitution said there should be no religious test. The Know Nothings knew that their object was revolution; they knew that they had taken an oath not to support any Catholic for office. They might deny it, and explain away the denial by some casuistical, slippery, Know Nothing construction, but there was a monitor within, which told them they had taken it.

Mr. Stephens continued for some time in an eloquent strain on the sublimity of truth, the foundation of all honor and integrity among men; a want of which, as bad as the Know Nothings charged the Catholics to be, could not be preferred against them; and then introduced a beautiful passage of sacred history: "It was after Judas had betrayed Christ with a kiss, and Peter denied him thrice, that our Lord asked, what is truth?" He called upon all Know Nothings, but especially all Ministers of the Gospel, who might have joined the order, to repent in sack-cloth and ashes, and to go about and preach from the pulpit on that text, "what is truth?"

He here eloquently appealed to Know Nothings to burst asunder these oaths, which bound them down as with cords, and abandon this spirit of prevarication which they had adopted for the purpose of violating the Constitution of the country! He poured forth glowing, patriotic and forcible appeals in behalf of the principles laid down in his late letter against Know Nothingism. He depicted, in masterly style, the corrupting and disastrous influences to result to society from the deceitful, equivocating and fraudulent practices of Know Nothingism—the anti-American, anti-Republican, and unmanly character of its organization. The danger to liberty, to the peace of communities, and to social order, of secret political conclaves plotting in the darkness of midnight for the advancement of purposes not disclosed to the public they sought to govern, and whose rights they aimed to control and dispose of in this clandestine mode. He held that such conduct was unworthy of men and freemen who held principles worthy of success.

Truth never skulked from the light of day and hid itself in dark corners, afraid of discussion and investigation. It was the characteristic of error and of falsehood thus to hide, and there to work out their bad purposes. Truth was the foundation stone of civil order—the very life and essence of social integrity. Yet Know-Nothingism bowed to a spell and an influence more potent than truth, and reconciled the consciences of men to resort to equivocation and slippery construction to deceive the public. But there was a monitor from on high, in the breast of every honest man, that must at times whisper to him that this was wrong.

Know-Nothingism bound its votaries under the third degree of its ritual by a solemn oath to maintain the Union; at all hazards, against all efforts of factionists and secessionists. But it nowhere bound its members to maintain the Constitution; yet that Constitution was the very life and soul of the Union. It could only have been made by it, and through it, and the principles it consecrates. Without it, the Constitution would be valueless or worse than valueless.

There was the abolitionism of this order in disguise. He called on Southern men to notice it. He, Mr. Stephens, stood upon the Georgia platform. Should Kansas be rejected on account of slavery, he was for resistance. Send him to Congress and he would resist it there; if unsuccessful, he would return to the people and tell them to resist it.

It had been said that the foreigners who came to this country joined the abolitionists in their crusades upon our rights. It was not so; he knew that it was not so. The foreigners who came here, came with a reverence for the Constitution. Where did these foreigners mostly settle? In the North West. And from the North West came the best friends of the South, from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, the last, the only State which had never bowed to abolitionism, and now, for the first time, to be represented by a free-soiler, when Know Nothingism had sprung into existence.

Every Know-Nothing took an oath that he would support no Roman Catholic for office. This was striking at one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, which declares there shall be no religious test, as a qualification for office. He, therefore, who took that oath, took an oath inconsistent with the support of the Constitution. It was an oath in violation of the letter of that sacred instrument.

Upon the exclusion from office, and disfranchisement of foreign born citizens, the orator was no less emphatic and forcible in his denunciation of this feature of Know-Nothingism. Upon the social evils, the injustice and disastrous consequences, threatening strifes and blood-shed and civil war, of making men aliens at heart to a government, which thus made war upon their religion, and set them apart, on account of their nativity as a degraded class, the speaker was very eloquent and convincing, and the repeated plaudits, which greeted him from the beginning to the close of his address rising up from the whole mass, and from every side of this dense assemblage, wrapt in eager, and earnest attention, proved how thoroughly he had enlisted the feelings and convinced the judgment of auditors. We could scarcely realize in such demonstrations that there were, in all probability, hundreds of Know-Nothings among them.

It can scarcely be doubted that many who went there Know-Nothings came away with the scales torn from their eyes, convinced of the miserable delusions which had beguiled their reason, and patriotically resolved never more to enter their midnight councils, and never more to bow down to the molten calf, which demagogues and bigots had erected for their worship.

In this hurried sketch we have not attempted even an outline of the whole course of argument of Mr. Stephens, or to give all the strong points on which he expatiated. Did time and space permit, it would be impossible to transport to paper all the strong, common sense, and patriotic views he presented, or the felicitious illustrations by which he enforced them. Still less would it be practicable to give to the reader an impression of the earnest tone, the impassioned manner, and the patriotic fervor with which Mr. Stephens appealed to his fellow-citizens to beware of the mad folly of continuing in this Know-Nothing organization. He stood like a Prophet, warning them of the evils to their country, but especially to the South, that must result from the predominance of Know-Nothingism. He paid a just and eloquent tribute to those true men of the North who had so long and so patriotically stood by the South in her struggles with Abolitionism. He pointed out who it was that had voted in Congress with the Southern delegations, to spare the South from the Wilmot Proviso; that badge of inferiority and degradation, with which she was threatened—that had relieved her from the Missouri compromise restriction, and opened Kansas to the influx of her citizens—and aided her in the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law. He referred by name to the noble exertions of Douglass and Richardson, of Illinois, to protect the Constitution and the rights of the South under it, and who had sat up with him two days and two nights without rest to secure the passage of the Kansas Bill. He stated that these are the men at the North that Northern Know-Nothings were endeavoring to beat down—that of all men elected to Congress since the passage of the Bill, there was not one Know-Nothing who had voted for the measure—not one but who was hostile to it—that of the forty one Northern men who had voted for it, twenty had been defeated on account of that vote, and that the twenty-one that were left were the friends of the South—that it was our duty to stand by, to encourage and to cheer them.—The danger to our rights was not at the North, if we would be firm to our friends there, and true to ourselves. We had friends in every Northern State—patriotic and true men, who would stand by us if we would stand by ourselves, and be true to our own principles. There were true men even in Massachusetts. There were one hundred guns fired on Boston Common when the Governor recently vetoed the bill to remove Judge Loring from office for issuing a warraant to restore a fugitive slave to his owner. But there was not a Know-Nothing gun among them. They were fired by the true men of that State, who still felt the spirit of '76 that blazed on Bunker Hill. There were true men—national men in New Hampshire, in Connecticut, in New York, in Iowa, many in Illinois, and that our policy was not to join the Know-Nothings, who were fighting these men, but to stand by our friends there, and soon they would rally again, and gain strength. From twenty-one, that they would swell to thirty, to forty, to fifty, to one hundred in Congress. They would stand by us and our rights, and with us save the Constitution and save the country.

Mr. Stephens concluded by saying that a reviewer of his letter had said his late letter would prove his political winding-sheet. If the people of the 8th Congressional District so willed it, he was ready to go down to his political grave. In doing so, there was only one winding sheet he preferred above all others to be wrapped around him. That was the Constitution of his country. Next to that, he desired no better winding sheet to be wrapped around him than the principles of that letter, and he wished his epitath to be, "Here lies one who never deceived a friend or betrayed even an enemy."

Mr. Stephens beautifully compared the entrance of this order from the North into the South, to the entrance of Satan in the form of the subtle serpent into the garden of Eden, with a lie in his mouth, calling on Eve to eat of the fruit, for in that day she should not surely die.

He concluded amid great cheering.

Such is an imperfect sketch of this eloquent speech, in which we have been compelled to prune away many of its beauties, and in an abridged report to impair the strength of its arguments. We were forcibly reminded, while Mr. Stephens was speaking, of an event in the life of the great Roman orator, to which there is a beautiful allusion in a recent literary address, by the Hon. F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina. It was at the time when Anthony was attempting a great change in the form of the Roman Government, which escaped the observation of the people, that Cicero came forth from his retirement to warn them of their danger. Unaided and alone he pointed it out, but they heeded not his warning voice, and the destruction of the Roman Republic was the consequence. Let the reader make the application to our own times and circumstances.

Mr. Toombs was then called for, and responded in a most eloquent and impressive speech, and in his happiest manner. He fully coincided in Mr. Stephens' sentiments and uttered a splendid eulogium upon the principles of American liberty, civil and religious—upon the noble feature of religious tolerance which characterized our institutions and the wise policy of inviting to our shores foreign emigration.

We regret our space will not enable us this morning to give a sketch of his very interesting speech.

Mr. Thomas, of Elbert, responded to loud calls for him, in a few appropriate remarks, which were well received, after which the meeting dispersed in high spirits, and in good order.

Some called out for Sam to get up, but Sam felt so completely demolished he could not rise, and had not a word to say. He had probably heard of the Virginia elections.

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RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The exercises of this occasion came off on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15 inst.

The exercises of the first day consisted in an address to the two Literary Societies by Littleton Tazewell, Esq.; our fellow towasman, and an address to the Alumni by the Rev. Wm. H. Christian, Professor of the Physical Sciences in the Warrenton (N. C.) Female College. Both addresses are highly spoken of, and were unusually felicitous for such an occasion.

The Clarksville Tobacco Plant, says the evening transpired with a ball at the Exchange Hotel, Boydton, where a large concourse of the gay, the brilliant, the young and light hearted of both sexes congregated. We take it as a matter of course, that great *execution* was done in the ranks of susceptible young men, since no occasion is so well adapted to such a result, and none where such a brilliant coterie of beautiful girls, (we like that word,) assemble as at Randolph Macon Commencement.

The graduating class delivered their addresses on the second day. The following were the names and themes of the graduates:

"Consciones Salutatoriæ," Thom. A. Gatch, Norfolk, Va.

"The world is still deceived with ornament," O. G. Smith, Louisburg, N. C.

"Watchman, tell us of the night," Jas. C. Hanes, Buckingham, Va.

"The Christian Scholar," Geo. E. Booker, Cumberland, Va.

"The true Statesman ever lives," D. R. Buncan, Mecklenburg, Va.

"Poetry," Jas B. Dugger, Boydton, Va.

"The Revelations of Science," P. A. Moses, Charlotte, Va.

"The Citizen Soldier," Wm. A Carther, Mecklenburg, Va.

"The Bible, Crystal Palace for all Nations," Ro. A. Sledd, Powhatan, Va.

"Valedictory," John E. Christian, New Kent, Va.

The proceedings were then closed by a large Promenade party given by the students in compliment to the graduates.

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The question with national whigs in all the southern States is: Where shall we go? Shall we strike our noble old whig flag and rally to the dark secret council chambers of the know-nothings? Shall we maintain our whig organization with the great body of our forces deserted to know-nothingism? Or shall we take know-nothingism at its word, make that *the* issue, and on that issue co-operate with the democratic organization? In North Carolina Mr. Kerr is fighting gallantly against know-nothingism, and, although a whig, the democrats, are rallying to his support against the know-nothing candidate. In Georgia, Mr. Stephens first declined for the same reason that Colonel Preston declines, but we are gratified to learn that he has reconsidered the subject, and made up his mind to enter the field for re-election, relying upon a union of national whigs and national democrats for support. *Wash. Union.*


# The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1855.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

## L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

### APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brassfield's, | Granville, | June | 20 |
| Oxford, | " | " | 21 |
| Young's ✠ Roads, | " | " | 22 |
| Grove Hill, | Warren, | " | 27 |
| Warrenton, | " | " | 28 |
| White's Store, | " | " | 29 |
| Cedar Rock, | Franklin, | July | 4 |
| Harrison's Old Store, | " | " | 6 |
| Rolesville, | Wake, | " | 11 |
| Hayes', | " | " | 13 |
| Nashville, | Nash, | " | 18 |
| Hilliardston, | " | " | 19 |
| Old Fields, | " | " | 20 |
| Beulah's | Johnston | " | 25 |
| Smithfield, | " | " | 26 |
| O'Neals, | " | " | 27 |

### MR. RUFFIN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, will address the people at the following times and places:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Washington, Beaufort Co., Monday | June | 18th |
| Sladesville, Hyde Co., Wednesday | " | 20th |
| Lake Landing, Hyde Co., Friday | " | 22nd |
| Chocowinity, Beaufort Co., Monday | " | 25th |
| Greenville, Pitt Co., Tuesday | " | 26th |
| Ballard's Store, Pitt Co., Wednesday | " | 27th |
| Joyner's Depot, Edgecombe Co., Satd'y | " | 30th |
| Kinston, Lenoir Co., Tuesday | July | 3rd |

### SIXTH DISTRICT.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Scales and Puryear, candidates for Congress in the Sixth District, will address the people at the following times and places:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Winston, Forsyth, | June | 19 |
| Hausertown, | " | 23 |
| Spainhour's, Stokes, | " | 25 |
| Tom's Creek, Surry, | " | 26 |
| Mount Airy, " | " | 27 |
| Dobson, " | " | 28 |
| Joseph Cockerham's, | " | 29 |
| Jonesville, Yadkin, | " | 30 |
| Hamptonville, | July | 2 |

### THE "OLD SCHOOL BAPTISTS."

A friend has furnished us with the following extract from the Minutes of the "Delaware River Association" of the "Old School Baptist" Church, showing the soundness of that Church on the subject of slavery. It is due as a simple matter of justice to the members of this Church North, that their course on the subject of abolition should be known to their Southern friends. Other religious denominations have divided on this absorbing question; but the "Old School Baptists" have always stood firmly by the Constitutional rights of the Southern people, and insisted upon justice and right as between contending sections. We make no invidious comparisons—we assail no other Church in awarding praise to the "Old School Baptists" in this respect; or in referring to them as entitled, on the great question of the day, to the respect and the confidence of all good men in all portions of the country.

The "Old School Baptists," we may add, have always been strongly opposed to the doctrines of the Roman Cathol

## MR. BRANCH AT LOUISBURG.

We are indebted to a friend for the following sketch of the speech of L. O'B. Branch, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, delivered at Louisburg, on Tuesday the 12th instant. Mr. Branch's positions and arguments will commend themselves forcibly to the judgments of the people for their soundness, clearness, and power—as well as for the high and just Constitutional views which he takes of the reserved rights of the States on the subject of the qualification of voters. Mr. Shepard, the Register, and Mr. Miller will labor in vain to reply to these arguments. They cannot be overturned, for they are founded upon the rock of truth:

"Mr Branch spoke first, and announced himself a candidate for Congress, as the nominee of the Democratic Convention of the District; and pledged himself, if elected, to be governed in his course by the well known principles of the Democratic party.

He said he found himself opposed by a new party, but recently sprung into existence, and arrogantly asserting that both the old parties are defunct. He stood here, a living proof that the Democratic party is not dead, nor asleep, but strong and united. For the Whig party he had no right to answer; but if it be true that it is dead, its former members were left free to select between his competitor and himself; and he hoped to get the votes at least of those who were opposed to Know Nothingism.

He said this new party originated at the North, had spread there, and thus far carried every Northern State. Their triumphs there had thrown into Congress the largest body of abolitionists ever before in Congress at any one time. He also alluded to the nullification of the fugitive-slave law, and other reprehensible and dangerous acts of the Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts—proceedings of Know Nothing Conventions, &c., as a proof that the party at the North was controlled by anti-slavery fanaticism.

He then spoke of the supposed principles and aims of the party. 1st, of the exclusion of persons born out of the United States from office and from the privileges of naturalization. One of the complaints made against George the Third by our forefathers, in the Declaration of Independence, was that he had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners." He alluded to the large number of foreigners who had volunteered to aid us, and without whose aid we could not, probably, have achieved our independence. Our forefathers, though numbering only about 3,000,000, were not afraid of them, but invited them over, placed arms in their hands, and even felt the utmost gratitude for the services they rendered. There were, in 1850, in the whole State of North Carolina, only about 2,100 men, women and children, of whom a very large portion came to this country in infancy, had been educated under our institutions, and never knew any other. It was true there were more at the North, but even there they were but a handful compared with the natives. The census of 1850 showed that if evil it was, it was a northern evil—that it was a "peculiar institution" of the North; and he warned Southern men against entering into a crusade to rid the North of it, lest the North may, in turn, insist on aiding to rid us of our "peculiar institution."

He read from the constitution of North-Carolina, (section 40,) framed in 1776, to show that our fathers thought they ought to be invested with all the rights of citizens in one year. The war of 1812 was fought for the protection of our "sailors' rights"—to prevent the seizure and imprisonment of our naturalized citizens by Great Britain. He was ready to go for any State legislation to exclude foreign paupers and criminals. The Know Nothings did not propose to exclude them. Their system did not tend to exclude that class who came to get bread or escape the offended law. It would only make them more vicious by placing them on a footing with free negroes, and removing every inducement to improvement. Only the intelligent foreigner, who could appreciate political privileges, and would make a good citizen, would be excluded. If they succeeded in depriving foreigners of all political privileges, how long would it be before we would have a proposition to deprive all not born in the State, on pretence that they interfered with our own native mechanics and tradesmen? If he were a mechanic, and could be convinced that his interest could be promoted by shutting out competition, he would rather keep out one Northern man than half a dozen foreigners. It behooved Northern men among us to inquire where this thing is to stop.

2d. Of the exclusion of Roman Catholics from office.

He was a Protestant, and thoroughly opposed to the Roman Catholic religion, and its spread in the country. He charged that Know Nothingism would do more to spread that religion than all the foreigners who ever came to the United States could do.

Heretofore the ministers of the Protestant denominations had successfully battled with it. They were learned, able and zealous. Take it out of their hands and place it in those of politicians, and it will spread over the country. Roman Catholicism coming into this country is like a spark of fire falling upon a wet spot. Let it alone and it will go out; but fan it into a flame by persecution, and it will spread and sweep over the land. No religious sect ever yet failed to prosper and increase under persecution. He warned christian men to look to it that protestantism does not suffer by this crusade, smacking so strongly of the "faggot and stake."

He asked what sect was to be ultimately dominant, and monopolize the honors and offices of government? Once begun, where was the war of religions, waged not for religious, but for political objects, to end?

But it was pretended that the exclusion of Roman Catholics from office was not for their religious tenets, but because they are supposed to hold that they owe allegiance to the Pope in temporal matters. He said that any man holding such an opinion ought to be excluded from office; and read the 32nd article of the amended Constitution of North Carolina, to show that he was already excluded, as holding "religious opinions incompatible with the safety and freedom of the State." Know Nothingism was, therefore, to say the least of it, useless, as the Constitution already provided for the case. If a Catholic is elected to office, they only have to contest his right to his seat, prove the fact that he holds such opinions, and he would not be allowed to take his seat. But Know Nothingism does not wish to be put to the proof, although the Bill of Rights declares that "no freeman ought to be disseized of his privileges except by the laws of the land." They wish to exclude from office a large class of citizens on *suspicion* of entertaining sentiments they utterly disavow; and that too when the law of the land gives them the means of proving the facts, and forbids their proceeding on suspicion. He read from Judge Gaston, and also a Pastoral Letter signed by seven Roman Catholic Bishops, denying that Catholics owe any allegiance to the Pope in temporal matters. The naturalized foreigner especially renounces "all allegiance to any other prince, potentate or power" in his oath of allegiance. But Know Nothings say they do not propose to exclude them by law, but by public opinion. Why not by law? Certainly not because they have not the will. It must be because they know the Constitution prohibits the establishment of religious tests for office. And they, the Know Nothings, stood before the country in the attitude of setting up the edicts of an irresponsible Club, meeting in secret places, as *a higher law*, to override the Constitution, and accomplish that which is prohibited to the people themselves by their organic law. He said this was but another manifestation of a want of confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government.

As a member of Congress, he said, he should have no control over this subject. The qualifications of voters had been wisely left in the hands of the States. Art. first, section eight of the Constitution of the United States gives to Congress power "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization"; and that gives to Congress complete authority over the subject except in as far as it is qualified by the second section, which provides that "*the electors (voters,) in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors (voters) for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.*" He submitted that under this clause either North Carolina must prescribe the qualifications of voters for members of the House of Representatives, or Congress must prescribe the qualification of voters for members of the House of Commons of North Carolina. The same authority, it was clear, must establish both. If Congress can say who shall or who shall not vote for members of our House of Commons, then can our State government no longer be looked to to protect us against federal encroachment. Under this construction, an unfriendly Congress might control at pleasure our whole domestic legislation. Suppose that the policy of North Carolina is to require a residence of two years as a qualification of voters, and Congress shall say that a foreigner may be naturalized and vote in six months after his arrival—shall the policy of North Carolina be defeated? Shall natives of Europe be allowed to vote in six months after their arrival, whilst natives of Virginia, or South Carolina, or other States of the Union, are required to wait two years? He admitted that in all matters save only the right of voting, the State has surrendered all its authority over naturalization to Congress. But our forefathers were too sagacious, and too jealous of federal interference in their domestic concerns, to yield up that. Full naturalization under the law of Congress is necessary to enable a person of foreign birth to claim protection under the flag of our Union, or to claim "all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." All he claimed for North Carolina was the privilege to say whether the person foreign born shall vote here; if the State says he may, that gives him no privilege beyond the State, for it is not pretended that it naturalizes him. He referred to the fact that Congress has authorized all persons who have "declared their intention to become citizens of the United States," to vote in the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, although they may not have been naturalized. Does any one contend that thereby such a person is authorized to come to North Carolina from Kansas, and claim the privileges of citizenship? Certainly not, for the mere act of allowing him to vote in Kansas, has not made him a citizen. When North Carolina, continued Mr. Branch, yields up the right I claim for her in this respect, she yields up the substance of her State sovereignty, and retains only an expensive and useless shadow."

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Query?—Do the Editors of the Standard endorse the sentiment we hear attributed to Mr. Branch, (we did not hear him say it) that he would trust a foreign catholic who comes and settles in the South, sooner than he would a yankee, one who come from the free States of this Union? Do they unite in this degrading invidiousness? We pause for a reply.

The above is from a little paper of this City, generally known as the "twinkler." Before we are called upon to endorse the "degrading invidiousness," let it be substantiated that Mr. Branch took that position. We heard his speech here, and we say he uttered no such sentiment as the above, and nothing that could be tortured into such an interpretation by any one except a Know Nothing, *sworn to misrepresent*. Mr. Doub *knew* that Mr. Branch uttered no such sentiment; and his physical misgivings, not his conscience, prompted him to throw in the parenthetic "(we did not hear him say it.)" He never said it. He said if he were a mechanic, he would rather compete with foreigners than with Yankees; for Yankees had more shrewdness than foreigners.

Does the editor of the Star endorse the sentiment that Northern abolitionists are better members of his K. N. party than Louisiana pro-slavery Catholics.—We pause for a reply.

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Since the above was in type we have received the following card from Mr. Branch:

Raleigh, June 18th, 1855.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:—I understand I am represented to have advocated in my speech in Raleigh, the exclusion from the State of all persons born at the North. That is precisely the opposite of what I did say. One of my arguments against the Know Nothings is, that if they succeed in excluding foreigners on the ground that they compete injuriously with our mechanics and other laboring classes, the next thing we hear of, will be an attempt by the same or some similar party, to exclude all persons not born in the State, and particularly those born at the North; that such an attempt to build up a Chinese Wall around the State, would be ruinous to every class in the State, and to none more so, than to our mechanics. I said that if being a skillful, industrious, and economical mechanic, was to be established as a sufficient reason for excluding a man from the State, a clamor could be raised against our Northern born mechanics with far more ease, because one of them was a more formidable competitor than half a dozen foreigners, in as much as the foreigner generally brings with him a trade that our people do not take to.

I everywhere warn the Northern born men against countenancing Know Nothingism, lest its exclusive policy may soon seek to embrace them in its proscriptions. I need hardly say that I deprecate any such policy, and it is one of the strongest objections I have to Know Nothingism that the spirit it engenders and the prejudices it appeals to, will not be content with the victims it is now pursuing.

Yours very respectfully,
L. O'B. BRANCH.

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## THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION,

From the accounts we give in another column, it will be seen that the fact that Know-Nothingism is sectional has been made apparent. The majority resolutions were passed, it seems, by the slaveholding States, aided by the vote of New York; and the New York Express says it feels bound to say that the platform will not be approved by that State—indeed, it says it "will be repudiated by all the free States of the Union."

What now becomes of the declaration that no Know-Nothing can be an abolitionist? The delegates of thirteen or fourteen free States are occupying abolition ground, and preparing in concert to assail the South!—is that the boasted *nationality* of the Order in the Northern States? More hereafter on this subject.

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## EXPLANATION.

We notice that Col. Sam. Stowe, the K. N. candidate for Congress against Mr. Craige, has published a card in the *Yorkville, S. C.*, papers announcing himself a candidate, &c. It may be thought strange by some of our North Carolina brethren that a North Carolina candidate should thus choose a "foreign" paper through which to communicate his pleasure to his people at home; but we hasten to lay before the public the reason that induced the Colonel to do so, and when that is known we are confident none will blame him. *The Colonel's brother owns a Marble-Yard at Yorkville, S. C.*, where tomb-stones are furnished, and he was killing two birds with one stone.

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Mr. Stephens, of Georgia.—We invite attention to the article in the Standard to-day, giving the substance of the recent speech of Mr. Stephens in Augusta, Ga. Mr. Stephens, it is known, has been a firm and devoted Whig; but he sees danger to his section and to the Union in the movements of the dark-lanterns, and so he has nobly thrown himself in their way, and is making fierce and successful war upon them. He will be sustained by his constituents, and triumphantly re-elected to Congress.

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The Spectator.—This is the title of a new literary family paper, just commenced at Washington City. We have examined the first number with some care, and take pleasure in saying it is the best family paper we know of. Its mechanical execution is unsurpassed. Harvey & Co. are the proprietors. Price $2 a year. We hope to see it take the place of Northern abolition literaries among our southern people. We know some of the gentlemen connected with it, and their character is a guarantee that the paper will be of the first order.

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Readers will have noticed that the k. n. state convention in Maine passed strong anti-slavery resolves with only three dissenting voices!

## DINNER TO THE "OAK CITY GUARDS."

We give below an account, prepared expressly for the Standard, of the festivities of Saturday last at the Fair Grounds near this City. We are under obligations to our Reporter for the spirited and faithful sketch which he has furnished us; indeed, it is a matter for some surprise, as well as compliment, that, under the circumstances, he should have succeeded so well in obtaining the volunteer sentiments, and in embodying the thoughts and random flashes of the hour.

The Governor of the State, and Col. Braxton Bragg, of the United States' Army, honored the occasion with their presence; and were welcomed by all with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Dinner was every thing that could have been desired. Its preparation, and the variety displayed—to say nothing of the "good cheer," from iced lemonade to "old London Dock"—reflected much credit upon the industry and good taste of Mr. Ironmonger. But we will not detain our readers from the sketch referred to:

[Reported for the Standard.]

On Saturday last, this splendid and spirited volunteer Corps—whose first dress parade we took occasion, a few days ago to chronicle—was sumptuously entertained at a dinner given by Capt. William Henry Harrison, their gallant commander, at the Fair Grounds, near this City. Our space compels us to be brief in giving an account of the proceedings; therefore, with little hope of doing justice to the host, his comrades or his guests, we will endeavor briefly to record the incidents in the order in which they occurred.

At two o'clock, the corps to the number of sixty-five men—several members being unable to attend—assembled at the Capitol Square, where they were joined by their honorary members and invited guests to about the same number. The Company being formed and reviewed by Capt. Harrison, Maj. W. J. Clarke proceeded to organize the honorary members and guests. The Company's band struck up, and the whole body left the Capitol square by the Southern entrance and proceeded down Fayetteville street, along Hargett street, towards the Fair Grounds in the following order:

Oak-City Guards.
Honorary Members—Soldiers of the War of 1812.
Honorary Members—Soldiers of the War with Mexico.
Other Honorary Members.
Invited Guests—Soldiers of the War of 1812.
Invited Guests—Soldiers of the War with Mexico.
Other invited guests.

Arriving at the Fair Grounds the whole body entered by the Northern gate and continued the line of march to the reception room adjoining the Mechanics' Hall. As the "Guards" wound their way round the race track of the Fair Grounds, a fine opportunity was afforded the friends and admirers of the Corps to observe their orderly and soldierly bearing, and many an exclamation of delight and wonder escaped their lips that a Company so young in the arts of discipline should acquit themselves in so masterly a manner—their very *souls* seemed in arms. Arrived at the reception room, the Company was drawn up to receive the guests, and presented arms as they filed by.

After a short delay dinner was announced, and the guests, followed by the Corps, proceeded to Mechanics' Hall, where they were comfortably seated in good order, and provided with a dinner which reflects the highest credit on Mr. F. M. Ironmonger, the gentlemanly and efficient caterer of Social Hall, in this City. The dinner was provided under many disadvantages, as to markets, &c., and at short notice, yet in despite of these Mr. Ironmonger furnished the following excellent

BILL OF FARE:

FISH.

Boiled Sheepshead, with Parsley, Boiled Drum, Egg Sauce,
Barbecued Sturgeon, Boiled Trout, Claret Sauce,
Baked Trout,
Sturgeon Stew.

MEATS, ETC.

Roast Pig, Baked Shoat,
Roast Beef, Boiled Ham,
Barbecued Shoat, Corned Beef,
" Lamb, Beef Tongue,
Spiced Oysters, &c., &c.

VEGETABLES.

Snaps, Radishes,
New Potatoes, Cucumbers,
Squashes, Beets, Pickles, &c.

RAISONS, ALMONDS,

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

London Dock, Old Virginia Rye,
Old Pale Brandy, Pale Sherry Wine,
Lemonade, Old Port Wine,
Champaigne.

Capt. Harrison occupied the head of the central table, supported on the right by his Excellency, Gov. Bragg, and on the left by Col. Braxton Bragg of the U. S. Army, who has earned for himself a world-wide reputation by his achievements at the battle of Buena Vista. Besides his Excellency, the Governor, and his gallant brother, we noticed amongst the guests the following gentlemen: Maj. Gen. Singeltary, Col. J. L. Cantwell, of Wilmington, Maj. W. J. Clarke, Maj. W. F. Collins, Maj. C. L. Hinton, Maj. Husted, Col. W. H. Tucker, Attorney General Batchelor, P. H. Winston, Esq., of Bertie, W. W. Holden, Esq., Quentin Busbee, Esq., J. K. Marriott, Esq., and Jas. Litchford, sen., Wm. Thompson, sen., Esqs., and Capt. A. J. Lawrence—the three latter soldiers of the War of 1812. From our position at the table we failed to see many more eminent guests who, we learn, were present.

And now commenced a most interesting portion of the ceremonies of the day—the disposition of the dinner. We need only add that everything was of excellent quality, and the whole company did ample justice to the viands.

By request, W. W. Holden, Esq., now proceeded to read the regular toasts of the day. The first was,

"The Constitution of the United States:"—The most perfect production of the human mind. Eulogy can add nothing to it, neither strengthen the hold it has upon our hearts. Music.

Second regular toast—

"The President of the United States."

Music.

Third regular toast—

"The Army of the United States:"—Its history is radiant with noble deeds: its prowess in the past is a sure guarantee that in the future it will be equal to every emergency, whether on our own or on a foreign soil.

Received with three hearty cheers. Music, "Hail Columbia."

Maj. W. J. Clarke being called upon said, He would not presume to respond to that toast, while there was one present who had borne our flag in triumph in the face of the enemy—one who had covered himself and his country with glory, and of whom it might truly be said, his country has no braver hero than he. (Great cheering, which lasted several minutes.)

Col. Bragg on rising said he had been taken by surprise. On some other occasion it would afford him great pleasure to meet his brother soldiers and exchange with them friendly greetings. He was totally unprepared for the reception he met with, and was always unprepared to make a speech. He did not belong to the speaking branch of his family.—He had a left handed brother close by whom he would call upon to speak for him. After some remarks on the representative character of the army—the army he said could not be a democracy, one man must command—he paid a high compliment to the Oak City Guards and their worthy commander, and concluded by toasting his native State. (Tumultuous cheering.) Music "Old North State."

Fourth regular toast was:

"The Navy of the United States:"—There is no blot in the long line of its glorious annals: if not equal in dimensions to the navies of other powers, it evinced forty years ago its ability to contend successfully with the largest and best disciplined of Europe. It compels victory to the flag it carries; and the echoes of its thunders, now sleeping, may again startle despots and their minions.

Which was briefly responded to by Gen. Singeltary.

Fifth regular toast:

"The Governor of North-Carolina:"—A worthy and patriotic son of the noble old State we all love so well. The character and the honor of the State are safe in his hands. May his administration be satisfactory to all the people, and successful in developing the resources of the State; and may the day soon come when, under his auspices and those of his successors, the star of her prosperity and glory shall shine among the galaxy of her sisters with a lustre equal to that of the proudest and brightest of them all.

Gov. Bragg in responding said, that notwithstanding the "left-handed" compliment just paid to him, he was not going to make a long speech. He did not like long speeches. He never could make an after-dinner speech at all. Still he could not refrain from thanking them for the honor they had done him in the toast just given. He thanked his young friend beside him (Capt. Harrison) for the privilege of being his guest that day. He was proud to call him friend; and was prouder still in being an honorary member of his spirited and efficient corps. He (Capt. H.) might well feel proud of such a body of soldiers, and, he had no doubt, *they* would be honored in the command of Capt. Harrison. He (Gov. Bragg) felt a deep interest in the welfare of the company—he was one of them—and he knew, from what they had already achieved, they would prove an ornament to their City and an honor to their State. Adverting to the language of the toast, he said he was not vain enough to suppose that any merits of his own could call forth such sentiments. They were due to the distinguished office he humbly endeavored to fill.—And yet he could not withhold the expression of his belief that on the part of, he would say every *one* of the assemblage, there was a desire and intention to pay him some little respect—for since he had the pleasure of residing in their midst, he had uniformly met with courtesy and kindness. And should it so happen that when his term of office had expired, he should conclude to make Raleigh his permanent home, he could wish for nothing more ardently than to retain the respect and good wishes of her people. In conclusion he proposed.

"The City of Oaks—her spirited Sons and lovely Daughters."

The sixth regular toast:

"Education:"—The eye of the State, through which the lights of art, literature and science are poured in upon the people. One of the great rights of the masses of this country is that of enlightenment by State provision. May our Common Schools soon be so "common" that every child in the State shall enjoy their advantages.

Music.

The seventh regular toast:

"The Judiciary of North-Carolina:"—Able, upright, pure—its highest eulogy is to be read in the respect entertained for it by the people, and in the confidence reposed in its decisions by persons of all vocations and professions.

Music.

P. H. Winston, Esq., of Bertie, responded in a humorous manner. When he came to Raleigh he did not expect to see what he had that day seen in the display made by his young friends of the Oak City Guards. In a gathering like this, he thought the East should be represented; and he came over here to represent her. But he found when he got here she was already represented—for he saw before him a fine large white *sturgeon*. Now that representative had disappeared, and he must fulfill his mission and do the best he could. He eulogised the Oak City Guards, and continued, "This Mr. President, is not a Democratic Company, nor a Whig Company, nor is it a Know Nothing Company; for I believe it has Democrats, Whigs and perhaps Know Nothings among its members. And I will venture to say, that when the time arrives for it to *act*, it will not be found to be a Do-Nothing Company. It certainly *has* proved that it is not an *Eat-Nothing* Company." (Loud laughter.) Mr. Winston in the course of his remarks paid a high and deserved compliment to the Judiciary of North Carolina, and concluded with expressing his thanks to the Oak City Guards for the privilege of being present at their table, where he had the honor of meeting some of North-Carolina's noblest and most gifted sons. He gave as as a toast:

"The Oak-City Guards." (Cheers.)

Capt. Harrison briefly responded. He was no speech-maker; and upon the present occasion he felt little like making the attempt. His heart was too full. He thanked his guests for the honor they had done him and his Corps, in being present to encourage them in their efforts to establish an efficient military company in the Capitol of the State. He was proud of his Company, and would use his utmost exertions to promote their efficiency and to make them worthy of the distinction paid to them that day.—(Three cheers)—Music.

The eighth regular toast was:

"The Press:"—The lever which, resting on the human mind, moves the world of thought and action. We hail it as one of the powers of the State. Its trumpet blasts give warning of approaching danger, and summon the defenders of the country to their posts in the hour of need.

Mr. Holden was called upon and responded to the toast. He said he was not in the habit of public speaking, yet he could not sit still after hearing such a compliment paid to the press. He thanked them on behalf of the profession. It did not become him to eulogize the press. He believed its character was set forth in the toast just given. At all times, from the hour when Johannes Faust invented "moveable types," down through the struggles for liberty in Europe and in this country, the press had exerted its influence, in the main, for the good of mankind; and had been true to the rights of the masses of the people. As he said before, he was not in the habit of speaking—he wrote sometimes. (Cheers.) He would be the last to make political allusions on an occasion like this; but if the allusion to himself might be pardoned, he would say that he had honestly endeavored to perform his duty in his sphere with an eye single to the public good; and that, whatever might be the nature of his political writings, he cherished no feeling of ill-will towards any man. (Cheers.) Mr. Holden then paid a glowing tribute to Col. Braxton Bragg, and concluded by complimenting in high terms the "Oak City Guards."

The ninth regular toast was:

"The Legal Profession:"—We welcome them around the festive board. No State can boast of sounder or abler lawyers. We honor a profession which, in this country as in England, joins to great learning and varied experience the most devoted attachment to the principles of civil liberty.

Mr. Attorney General Batchelor responded. He spoke in the highest terms of the profession and its members, and after some playful remarks as to his being a small man and being under the necessity of mounting the bench, and that though a Batchelor he was no *batchelor*, for he had a little Batchelor at home, he paid a high compliment to the citizens of Raleigh and the Oak City Guards. He gave as a toast,

"Woman:"—The brightest jewel in the coronet of Nature."

(Three cheers)—Music.

J. A. Englehard, Esq., was called up. He came to eat not to speak. He could safely say, however, that he loved them all. [A voice. "One in particular." Great laughter.]

Gen. Singeltary followed with some happy remarks. In conclusion he said—Allusion had been made to the lawyers. All he had to say on that subject was, that if their country should call upon them, they will not run. And he thought that if the Oak City Guards should get into a scrape, individually, the lawyers would be found to be their best friends—*until after Court.* (Loud laughter.) He proposed

"The Oak City Guards:"—Like their emblem, the Oak, may the soldier's heart be durable and eternal.

(Cheers)—Music.

The tenth regular toast was as follows:

"The Union of the States:"—Thirteen, now thirty-one. The descendants of the feeble colonists of the Atlantic have "gone up and possessed the land," until both oceans own their sway. "Distinct as the billows, but one as the sea." Hitherward despots look with fear and envy; hitherward are the eyes of the down-trodden turned with anxiety and hope; may the light of liberty which flames up to cheer them on these western mountains, never, never die!

Maj. Hinton responded in terms which so provoked the merriment of the company, as to render his remarks inaudable where we sat. He proposed the following toast:

"The Oak City Guards:"—Under their gallant commander and his subordinates, may they be found equal to every emergency.

(Cheers)—Music.

Maj. Clarke responded. He said, after a very flattering eulogium on the appearance and deportment of the Corps, the *name* the Company bore was a prestige of success. It was the name of the spot where he was born and raised—it was the name of the place in whose bosom he hoped his ashes might finally repose. It was not only *his* birth place, but it was a spot from which many of the brightest ornaments of the Union were proud to hail. We regret our space will not permit us to follow Maj. Clarke through his beautiful and patriotic speech. In concluding his remarks he gave,

"The Noble Old State of North Carolina"—long attached to the Union, may she ever be found in the front ranks when danger threatens. [Cheers.]

The eleventh regular toast, as follows, was responded to by Q. Busbee, Esq.:

"Internal Improvements:"—The union of the blue waters of the Ocean with the blue mountains of the West!—May the improvements now in hand be pushed forward to completion, and realize the fondest hopes of their projectors and the people generally.

Maj. Husted followed. He, too, was unprepared to make a speech. The themes presented to-day were too lofty for him. If they had toasted *Paper Mills*, or if they had spoken respectfully of *rags*, he would have been on his feet long ago. However, he had a high opinion of the Oak-City Guards. He had expressed that opinion to the Clerk of the Company when he (Mr. H.) was elected an honorary member, and that in *prose*, too. He was going to repeat the opinion in—*poetry* this time. He was determined the Company should have it, and had therefore written it out lest he might forget it. Here it was—

"Capt. Harrison and the Oak-City Guards."—
Sure falls the foe who dares to fire on
Such hearts of Oak and nerves of Iron.

[Loud cheers.]

Twelfth regular toast—

"The State Agricultural Fair of North-Carolina:"—It richly deserves the fostering care of the State. We honor the plough, and take pride in the improvements now being made in agriculture, horticulture, manufactures and the mechanic arts.

Maj. Collins responded in his best style and in excellent taste, and proposed the following sentiment,

"May we have more regard for farming than we have hitherto,
And may we look to the Oak-City Guards to protect our firesides, too."—(Cheers.)

L. B. Lemay, Esq. followed, but in so low a voice that we could not follow him. He concluded by proposing—

"The Brave and the Fair:"—Our gallant and spirited Volunteer Corps, and the lovely and charming Daughters of the "City of Oaks."

The last regular toast—

"Woman:"—Above all praise:—woman, music, and flowers, the trio of all loveliness and sweetness which survived the fall of man and Eden lost:

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lilly,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To seek with taper light, the beauteous eye
Of Heaven to garnish, were wasteful and ridiculous excess."

Received with three hearty cheers, and responded to by Lieut. Tucker, who, in the course of his remarks displayed great gallantry, referring to the fair sex in the most complimentary and evidently heartfelt terms. He acquitted himself excellently, and concluded by proposing—

"Dear Woman:"—Her smiles the brightest illumination that could rest upon the soldier's brow. We could fight for our comrades and associates, but we could *die*, if needs be for *her*.

Col. Cantwell was called on. He had never yet been charged with beeing a public speaker. He therefore was not called upon for his defence. He was a business man, and business men had but one idea. As an exception to the rule, he had two:—one was the citizens of Raleigh, the other the Oak City Guards. He was proud to belong to a company who gloried in wearing the same colored uniform. And should they be called into active service, the green uniform would be found with their arms to the fair—the steel to the foe.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

The following toasts were volunteered during the course of the afternoon:

By W. W. Holden, Esq.

"Col. Bragg, of the Army of the United States:"—One of the worthiest and noblest of the heroes of the great battle of Buena Vista. North-Carolinians welcome him back to his native State. [Loud cheers.]

Lieut. Scott—

"The Flag of our Corps:"—Whenever the eyes of an Oak City Guard rest upon its beautiful folds, may he be reminded, with respect, reverence and gratitude, of the kindness and liberality of its donors—Wm. Boylan and Geo. W. Mordecai, Esqs. [Received with three hearty cheers.]

Col. W. H. Tucker—

"The Oak City Guards"—Clad like their native hills in green:—If the day of danger should come, they will prove themselves men of heart and arm as stout and unyielding as the oak.

Dr. J. J. W. Tucker.—

"Our Honorary Members:"—Our kind and liberal coadjutors—may they never blush at our affinities.

Dr. Fisher—

"The Memory of Judge Gaston." [Drank in silence.]

A. L. Lougee, Esq.—

"The Union:"—Beautifully, like the bow of Heaven, it spans our continent—a sign of hope to all the earth.

Sent by a Lady—

"The Oak City Guards:—They want but the opportunity "to grace this latter age with noble deeds."

Maj. Collins—

"The Oak City Guards:"—Ever ready to repel an invasion of our constitutional rights—a sure guarantee for the protection of our homes and firesides.

Sent by Rev. Aldert Smedes—

"The Oak City Guards:"—Like the noble tree from which they take their title, may they prove the ornament and protection of their City and State.

Sent by Capt. E. P. Guion—

"General Stark and the citizen soldiers with him at Bennington:"—Their victory checked the advance of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and was in a great measure the cause of his surrender—the corner-stone of our independence.

Sent by W. L. Pomeroy, Esq.—

"The Oak City Guards:"—May they long flourish, and become in riper years all of which they now give promise—a protection and an ornament, and moreover the *pride* of the "good City of Oaks."

E. L. Harding, Esq.—

"The Oak City Guards:"—The pride and ornament of Raleigh. We know not whether more to admire their commanding appearance under arms, or their gentlemanly deportment as citizens.

Capt. W. H. Harrison—

"Col. John L. Cantwell:"—One of the gallant few of the Palmetto Regiment who came out of the conflict with life, and the light of triumph on their brows. The losses of that regiment in its memorable campaign, afford the highest evidence of the gallantry and daring of the men who composed it. [Received with prolonged cheering.]

Col. Cantwell in responding, said, he could not but feel proud at having belonged to that brave body; but it was too sad a theme to dwell on. The gallant Colonel tried to proceed, but his ready tongue and sprightly air had left him, and his hearers felt—"there was that within which passeth show." He resumed his seat with the full sympathies of his large audience.

Maj. Hinton:

"Maj. W. J. Clarke:"—Our own townsman, who so distinguished himself at the "National Bridge."

Col. Cantwell:

"The Oak City Guards and the Agricultural Fair:"—May they *plow deep* and reap an abundant harvest.

E. Martin, Esq:

"The rank and file of the Oak City Guards."

Received with three cheers and briefly responded to by Sargeant Spelman.

G. W. Brooks, Esq., Comptroller of the State:

"Our Ships of War:"—May they soon put an end to Spanish influence in the Gulf of Mexico. Should land forces be required, the Oak City Guards will be found ready. [Mr. Brooks is a member of the corps and expressed the pride and gratification he felt in being so. His remarks were happy and were deservedly applauded.]

J. A. Englehard:

"Our host, Capt. William H. Harrison:"—A genuine *Bill* upon the bank of nature. May he be always above par; and, after a long and wide circulation, may he be finally redeemed, by the great *President* above. [Received with three times three.]

Q. Busbee, Esq:

"The Oak City Guards and their gallant officers:"—From their noble bearing and gentlemanly deportment at the outset, the public, (especially the ladies,) expect much from their future: May they never on any occasion disappoint such complimentary anticipations.

Sheriff High:

"The Oak City Guards:"—May they never, as I believe they never will, turn their backs to the enemy.

O. L. Burch, Esq.:

"The citizen soldiery:"—The bulwark of our National strength, which was fully proven in the late war with Mexico.

J. Spelman, Esq:

"The volunteer soldiers of the Union:"—Unlike the "soulless machinery of war" of other nations, their motto is "home"—their guide "reason."

Letters were read from Ed. Cantwell, Esq.; Capt. Guion; Rev. Aldert Smeds; W. L. Pomeroy, Esq.; Jesse Brown, Esq., and others. We regret our space will not permit of their publication.

We cannot close this very imperfect sketch of a great day's proceedings without apologising to those gentlemen whom, we doubt not, we have greatly misrepresented—or at least, not fairly represented. Some we fear we have entirely overlooked. We will only add by way of extenuation that we have reported mainly from memory, and in the excitement of such an occasion, memory *will* sometimes fail.—We are quite clear on one point, however, we have tried to do our best.—J. S.

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Seaks' Russia.—We have been presented by the Agent, who is now making a tour of this State, with a copy of "An illustrated description of the Russian Empire," by Robert Sears. The work is handsomely embellished with engravings, and contains maps of European and Asiatic Russia. It is one of the most interesting and readable works of the day; and on account of its intrinsic merits, as well as because of the universal attention Russia is just now exciting, will be generally purchased.

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We publish to-day the proceedings of the Newbern Convention. A friend writes us as follows:—"I attended the Newbern Convention last Thursday, and can assure you we had a harmonious and glorious time. Col. Ruffin will receive a large vote in the District, and will continue to represent us in a body where his services will be required to arrest the black tide of Northern fanaticism and aggression."

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*Revolution in Mexico.*

New Orleans, June 14.—We are in receipt of Brazos dates here to the 10th, from which we learn that Monteray was taken on the 27th, by the revolutionists, under Gen. Cardona. Sixty seven officers and men were taken prisoners, and several pieces of cannon. Business was entirely suspended.

Caravajal had crossed the Rio Crande, and it was reported, encounted the government troops.

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## THE MARKETS.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

June 16.

TURPENTINE—No change to note in prices, and transactions confined to small lots. Sales yesterday of 167 bbls, and this morning 53 do. at $2 85 for yellow dip and $1 85 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market rules exceedingly quiet, with a decline of ½ cent. Sale this morning of 50 bbls at 56 cents ₱ gallon.

ROSIN—Very little doing. Sale yesterday of 300 bbls. Common at $1 45 large bbls.

TAR—Sale yesterday of a small parcel at $2 05 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—Has declined 35 cents, with sales yesterday of 17 bbls. Fayetteville brands at $12 for superfine, 30 days; and 20 do. do at $11 75 ₱ bbl., cash.

HAY—75 bales Northern make sold at auction yesterday at $1 20 @ 1 32½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—100 sacks received coastwise on yesterday, and sold at $1 22½ ₱ sack, 90 days. *Journal.*

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

June 16.

BACON—market well supplied, with sales at less prices. CORN—small supply, with good demand. COTTON—prices continue to improve—choice lots would comuand 10 to 11¼. FLOUR—no change, sales are making at $10 75 to $11 per bbl.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 32 to 33 cts per gallon. RAW do $1 to $2 per bbl.

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## MARRIED.

At Mount Alta, Cherokee county, on the 29th May, by Rev. J. H. Linebaugh, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Athens, Ga., Dr. James F. Cain, of Hillsborough, to Miss Julia Tate, only daughter of Samuel Tate.

In Caswell county, on the 12th inst., by John C. Pinnix, Esq., Mr. Allen C. Campbell and Miss Minerva E., daughter of John Browning, Esq.

## DIED,

Recently, in Williamston, Martin county, A. S. Mooring, Esq., a worthy and estimable citizen.

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## REMEMBER

That the DEMOCRATIC CLUB meets this (TUESDAY) night. There will be several addresses. All are invited to attend. The doors will stand open, and the room will be lighted.

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**MILL-BROOK FOR SALE.**—THIS DELIGHTFUL place of residence so long and so widely known is now offered for sale. As a country residence there is no charm which it does not possess. It is healthy, beautiful beyond comparison, and conveniently situated in the midst of an excellent neighborhood, and also to the R. R. Depot. The tract (lying in Halifax County, immediately on the bank of Fishing Creek) contains 1400 acres, a considerable portion of which is in cultivation—that not yet cleared is heavily timbered and is superior upland. The dwelling house is one of the largest and finest in the State, and is in the very best state of repair. There is also an Overseers' house, blacksmith shop, gin and screw, new stables and every variety of outhouses, all of which are in a good state of repair. There is also upon this tract a Mill which is universally acknowledged to be the best seat in this part of the State—it contains three runners, bolting cloths and a saw, and possesses every advantage for manufacturing purposes.

I also offer for sale 500 acres of land lying in Nash County, on Fishing Creek—a very few acres of which is in cultivation, the balance being heavily timbered and a considerable portion of it being the long-leaf or turpentine pine.

Persons wishing to purchase can obtain good bargains by applying early. J. J. B. HILLIARD, Ex.

June 19, 1855. 1079—4tw.

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**PLEASANT HILL ACADEMY.**

THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS of this institution has obtained the services of S. C. Fox as Teacher, whose experience and success heretofore justify the bel

## OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

## CLOTHING

**And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,**

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

***Largest Importing Houses***

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

**THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,**

(Exclusively)

*IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,*

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

## H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

**DRESS GOODS.**—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

**BONNETS.**—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Bonnets—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimzetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

**CAPS AND HATS.**—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

**CLARENDON IRON WORKS,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

**POPE & CO.,**

**Grocers and Commission Merchants,**

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

**SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES.** POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adumantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

**WINES AND LIQUORS.** POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Madeira, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Baumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

**$40 REWARD.**—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

**HATS! HATS!**—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Albani Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Muleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

**FANS! FANS!**—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

## DENTISTRY.

**DR. P. BABCOCK,**

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:

(BY PERMISSION.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh, | Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y. |
| Rev. Dr. Smedes, " | Dr. J. Parmly, " |
| Dr. F. J. Haywood, " | Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, " |
| Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill, | Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo. |

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 45—tf.

**THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE** of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. R. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

**Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.**

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Pres't.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

**NOTICE.**—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary English branches, | $7 50 |
| Grammar and Geography, | 12 00 |
| Algebra and Philosophy, | 12 50 |
| Latin, Greek or French, with other branches, | 15 00 |
| Embroidery, | 3 00 |
| Music, | 15 00 |

GEO. W. JONES,
*Chm'n of Executive Committee.*

May 4, 1855. 47—8w.

**A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.** The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

**TEA.**—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Young Hyson, | Silver Leaf, | Golden Chop, |
| Gun Powder, | Plantation, | Oulong, and |
| | Neplus. | |

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

**"THE SPECTATOR."**

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertain unfixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

**MORNING SUN ACADEMY.**—T. J. HORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant.*—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 53—td.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as Administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said deceased John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 51—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

**PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.**

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

**FARE ONLY $4.**

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 50—tf.

**RESIDENCE FOR SALE.**—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 25, 1855. 53—4w.

**SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.**—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a drapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 103 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 18, 1855.

**NOTICE.**—MY MILLS ARE IN COMPLETE ORDER again. Any quantity of Corn and Wheat can be ground without delay.

WM. P. COLLINS.

June 1, 1855. 53—3t.

## W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

***Most Attractive Stock of***

**FOREIGN DRY GOODS**

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

**Attention, Ladies!**

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

**STILL THEY COME!**

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Men's | Black Leghorn Hats, | |
| " | Tan " | " |
| " | Tea Col'r " | " |
| " | Canton | " |
| " | Petal | " |
| " | Panama | " |
| " | Cavalier | " |
| " | Wide Awake | " |
| " | Oetigon | " |
| " | Sebastopol | " |

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

**NOTICE.**—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING ON THE 20th day of May, 8 5, ken letters of Administration according to law on the estate of Jas. Hinton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Creditors of said estate will also present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. H. MITCHELL.

Forestville, May 28, 1855. 1077—4w.

**PERUVIAN GUANO.**—WE HAVE MADE ARrangements with Messrs. Bareda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only*:

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton.

DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28, 1855. 1077—3m.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the name of **Palmer & Ramsey** is this day dissolved by mutual consent, June 1, 1855.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BOUGHT MR. RAMSEY'S interest, will continue the business at the old stand, having a very large assortment of fine Watches and Jewelry, has reduced the prices—*for cash.*

Those indebted to P. & R., are particularly requested to call and settle with cash or note. As the business of the firm *must* be closed soon, an Agent will be appointed to settle with those who neglect to do so.

J. C. PALMER.

Raleigh, June 1, 1855. 5—6t.

☞ Spirit of the Age, Star, Register and Weekly Post will copy 6 times.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE SOCIETY of Alumni of R. M. College will be delivered by Rev. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday 13th June.

May 30, 1855. 55—td.

**MASONIC.**

THE CORNER STONE OF ST. JOHN'S COLlege will be laid at this place on Monday, the 25th of June next.

The Rev. Leonidas L. Smith, of Warrenton, N. C., will deliver an address on the occasion. The Fraternity generally are cordially invited to unite in the ceremonies.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, N. C. May 24, 1855. 1077—d.

**TO PUBLISHERS.**

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUPERINTENDENTS OF the printing of the Revised Code of North Carolina, will receive sealed proposals until the first of July next, for printing and binding ten thousand copies of this work. The volume will contain between seven and eight hundred pages, printed as the present "Revised Statutes."

The paper, printing and binding, in *every* respect, must be of as good quality, *at least*, as that of the "Revised Statutes." The type and page of the same size, and the same quantity of matter on each page.

The only difference in the execution will consist of a marginal index to the constitution of the State, and the references in the margin of index will be printed with that index, and not, as heretofore, at the bottom of the page.

Five thousand copies must be delivered, *without failure*, to the Governor, on or before the 14th of December next; the residue may be delivered in March, 1856.

W. B. RODMAN,
B. F. MOORE, } *Superintendents.*

May 29th, 1855. 54—23J.

**MORNING STAR INSTITUTE.**—THE SPRING session of this Institution will close by examination and exhibition on the 7th and 8th of June next.

The fall term will commence under the charge of M. Y. Chappell on Monday the 2nd July. Students admitted at any time during the session, yet it is preferred they be present at the opening of the school.

Board can be obtained in the village and vicinity at from 6 to $8 per month.

For further particulars address

BENJ. J. BLOUNT, *Chm'n of Com.*

Nashville, N. C., May 11, 1855. 1074—4wtw.

**MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812,** detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber, Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

**OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.** THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

| | |
|---|---|
| For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, | $10,00 |
| English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, | 12,50 |
| For any thing higher, | 15,00 |
| For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,) | 20,00 |

EXTRA EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Music on Piano, | 20,00 |
| Use of Instrument, | 3,00 |
| The same on Guitar, | |
| Drawing and Painting, | 12,00 |
| Oil Painting, | 15,00 |
| Needle Work, | 5,00 |
| Board per month, | 8,00 |
| Washing per month, | 1,00 |

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

**SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.**

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

**New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.**

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

**Cakes and Candies of great Variety,**

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

**First Premium Blank Books.**

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

**Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

**TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.**—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

**Weekly Paper in Virginia,**

IS THE

## WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

**Weekly Express on Saturday Night,**

*Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.*

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

**American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.**

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

**Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!**

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILroad COMPANY.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned from Contractors of ability, at the office of the Company in Newbern, North Carolina, until the 15th of June, 1855, for Grading, Bridging, Masonry and Superstructure—including the iron (the plan of Rail to be furnished by the company of 60 pounds to the lineal yard) of the Eastern Division of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, extending from the Eastern bank of the Trent River, opposite Newbern, to Beaufort Harbor, the distance being about 36¾ miles.

Proposals will be received for the work in sections of about one mile each, or for the entire distance of 36¾ miles. The proposals will state what amount of stock, bonds of the counties of Craven and Carteret, and Town of Beaufort, and cash will be received in payment for the same.

Proposals are also invited for the Masonry and Superstructure of the Viaduct over Trent River, separate from the Grading. This Viaduct will be about 1,500 feet in length, including the draw; the spans will be 150 feet, resting upon 12 piers and two abutments, requiring about 2390 perches of Masonry, and about 1300 perches of stone packing in foundation, cribs and rip-rapping.

The grade line of Bridge will be about 12 feet above low water; the depth of water will average from 6 to 9 feet for 1,000 feet, and in the channel way about 12 feet for 450 feet. This is an important structure, worthy the attention of Stone and Brick Masons, and Bridge Builders. The plan of superstructure will be How's improved Truss with Arches.

The Maps, Profiles, Plans and Specifications will be ready for inspection at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th of June, 1855, where any further information can be obtained in regard to the work. The company reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, should they be unsatisfactory. All other things being equal, the stockholders will be given the preference in the award of the contracts.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
*President.*

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON,
*Chief Engineer.*

May 30th, 1855. 53—t28June.

**NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!**

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

**MASONIC NOTICE.**

ON THE THIRD SUNDAY OF INST THE FUneral obsequeis of Brother Gray Bridges will be Solemnized by Morning Star Lodge No. 85, at Nashville, N. C. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectfully solicited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

June 4th, 1855. 57—

**Nag's Head Hotel and Ocean Retreat.**

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE RESORT would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh Butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants, and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Families per month, | $33,00 |
| Single gentlemen by the month per day, | 1,25 |
| " " per day, | 2,00 |

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

June 2, 1855. 53—6w.

**$20 REWARD.**—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber about the 1st of March last, my negro man NELSON. Said boy is supposed to be lurking about Sparta, or in Nash county. He is about 22 years old, light colored, and has a bushy head—does not speak distinctly at times when in conversation, weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. All persons are forbid harboring or carrying off said boy, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me, or confined in jail so that I get him again.

DAVID BARLOW.
*Turborough, N. C.*

June 2, 1855 53—4t.

**250 NEGRO MEN WANTED,** THE SUBscriber wishes to purchase FIFTY NEGRO MEN, to be employed upon the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for which a liberal cash price will be paid. The seller will, in all cases, be required to warrant the title and soundness of the negroes.

I wish also to hire TWO HUNDRED NEGRO MEN to be employed on the work of said Company, for which good prices will be given, and payment made every sixty days.

ALEXANDER MURCHISON, *Pres't*

May 25, 1855. 52—6t.

**Navy Beef and Pork for 1856.**

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOsals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

| | *Barrels beef.* | *Barrels pork.* |
|---|---|---|
| At Charlestown, Mass., | 1,400 | 1,200 |
| At Brooklyn, N. Y., | 2,000 | 2,400 |
| At Gosport, Va., | 1,400 | 1,200 |
| | 5,400 | 4,800 |

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg bands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each four-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to, and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcase, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, hard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy